

Glossary

Accredited third-party certification body

An accredited third-party certification body means a third-party certification body that meets the applicable requirements of ISO/IEC 17020:2012 and/or ISO/IEC 17065:2012 and is accredited to conduct audits or inspections according to the applicable standard or regulatory requirements.

Antenatal care

Antenatal care (ANC) can be defined as the care provided by skilled healthcare professionals to pregnant women and adolescent girls in order to ensure the best health conditions for both mother and baby during pregnancy.

Antiretroviral therapy

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is the use of HIV medicines to treat HIV infection.

Article

Article includes substances (such as excipients, food/dietary/nutritional ingredients, in-process material), products (such as food/dietary/nutritional supplements) and materials (such as packaging containers and closures, and labels).

Batch

Batch is a specific quantity of a food/dietary/nutritional supplement or other article that is: intended to be uniform; intended to meet specifications for identity, purity, strength and composition; and produced during a specified time period according to a single manufacturing record during the same cycle of manufacture.

Capital goods

A capital good is a durable good that is used in the production of goods or services. Capital goods are one of the three types of producer goods, the other two being land and labor. Examples of capital goods include buildings, machines, equipment, furniture and fixtures.

Certificate of Analysis (CoA)

CoA is a document relating specifically to the results of testing a representative sample drawn from a batch of material. The CoA should list each test performed in accordance with compendial or manufacturer requirements, including reference to the test procedure, the acceptance limits and the results obtained.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

The CFR annual edition is the codification of the general and

permanent rules and regulations published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government of the United States. It is structured into 50 subject matter titles; title 21 applies to food and drugs. Titles are broken down into parts, subparts, sections and paragraph.

Commercial tax

A type of tax that is established with respect to the commercial provision of goods or services. Value added tax and excise tax are examples of different commercial taxes.

Common trade tariff

Tax or duty used to restrict imports by increasing the price of goods and services purchased from overseas to protect the local economy, thereby making them less attractive to consumers.

Competitive pricing

When producers set their prices at the same level as those of their competitors.

Cost of registration

A fee paid either to the drug regulation authority or the food regulation authority in order to register a product (i.e., a new supplement).

Cost per DALY averted

An increasingly popular means of assessing the cost-effectiveness of strategies to improve population health.

Country of destination

The country in which the product is intended to be marketed/used.

DALY

Disability-adjusted life years.

DHIS2

District Health Information Software 2.

Early neonatal mortality

The death of a live-born baby within the first seven days of life.

Essential medicines list (EML)

A list of the minimum medicines needed for a basic healthcare system, detailing the most efficacious, safe and cost-effective medicines for priority conditions.

Excipients

Excipients are substances other than food/dietary ingredients that have been appropriately evaluated for safety and are intentionally included in a food/dietary supplement to do one or more of the following: aid in the manufacture of a food/dietary supplement; protect, support or enhance stability, bioavailability or user acceptability; assist in product identification; and/or enhance any other attribute of the overall safety or delivery of the food/dietary supplement during storage or use. The term excipient is sometimes used synonymously with the term inactive ingredients and other ingredients.

Excise tax

A tax on manufactured goods levied at the time of manufacture rather than at sale. Excise tax is typically imposed on producers and manufacturers, and is ultimately passed on to the consumer.

Food/dietary/nutritional ingredient

Food/dietary/nutritional ingredients are ingredients with an established nutritional value, namely vitamins and minerals in their respective chemical entity.

Food/dietary/nutritional supplement

Food/dietary/nutritional supplement is a product intended to supplement the diet that: contains one or more food/dietary/nutritional ingredients; is intended for ingestion in a tablet, capsule or liquid form; is not represented for use as a conventional food or as the sole item of a meal or the diet; is labeled as a food/dietary/nutritional supplement; and is sometimes referred to as a multiple micronutrient supplement (MMS).

Food/dietary/nutritional supplement ingredient

Food/dietary/nutritional supplement ingredient includes food/dietary ingredients (i.e., vitamins and minerals) and excipients.

Gestational age

The period between conception and birth, ranging from 38 to 42 weeks.

GMP

Good manufacturing practices (GMP) are part of quality assurance and ensure that products are consistently produced and controlled to the quality standards appropriate for their intended use and as required by the market regulator. See WHO quality assurance guidelines.

HACCP

Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) is a preventative food safety system in which every step in the manufacture, storage and distribution of a product is scientifically analyzed for microbiological, physical and chemical hazards. Potential

hazards are identified and appropriate control measures are put in place before a problem can occur.

Import tax

A tax collected on imports or exports by a country's customs authorities. Also called customs duty.

In-kind contribution

A non-monetary contribution. Goods or services offered free of charge or at less than the usual charge constitute an in-kind contribution.

Installed capacity

The maximum a facility can produce using its machinery.

KII

Key informant interview.

Luxury tax

A tax placed on products or services that are deemed to be nonessential or unnecessary. A luxury tax is an indirect tax that increases the price of the good or service and is a price-inflationary burden that is incurred only by the end consumer who purchases or uses the product.

Micronutrient Forum (MNF)

The Micronutrient Forum serves as a global catalyst and convener for sharing expertise, insights and experience relevant to micronutrients in all aspects of health promotion and disease prevention, with special emphasis on the integration with relevant sectors.

Neonatal mortality

A death during the first 28 days of life (0–27 days).

Perinatal

The perinatal period commences at 22 completed weeks (154 days) following gestation and ends seven completed days after birth.

Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme (PIC/S)

PIC/S is a nonbinding, informal co-operative arrangement between regulatory authorities in the field of good manufacturing practice (GMP) of medicinal products for human or veterinary use. PIC/S currently consists of 52 participating authorities and aims at harmonizing inspection procedures.

Pharmacopoeia Compendial Standard

1. British Pharmacopoeia (BP)
2. European Pharmacopoeia (Ph.Eur.)
3. International Pharmacopoeia (Ph.Int.)

4. Japanese Pharmacopoeia (JP)
5. United States Pharmacopoeia (USP)

Policy coherence

An approach and policy tool for integrating the economic, social, environmental and governance dimensions of sustainable development at all stages of domestic and international policymaking.

Preterm birth

Baby born alive before 37 weeks of pregnancy are completed.

Price ceiling

A situation where a product is priced above or below the market equilibrium and a ceiling is established to limit how high the price of the product can be.

RDA

Recommended dietary allowance.

Sales tax

A tax that is levied on the sale of goods and services.

Small for gestational age

Foetuses or newborns that are small for gestational age (SGA) are smaller in size than normal for their gestational age; SGA is mostly defined as a weight below the 10th percentile for the gestational age.

Straight ingredients

Active ingredients (vitamin and minerals) and their forms for dry tableting.

UNIMMAP

UNICEF/WHO/United Nations University International Multiple Micronutrient Antenatal Preparation.

Upstream policies

Manufacturer-friendly policies, i.e., policies that focus on improving fundamental social and economic structures in order to help people reach their full health potential.

Value added tax

VAT is a tax on the amount by which the value of an article has been increased at each stage of its production or distribution. It is levied on the added value that results from each exchange. It differs from a sales tax in that a sales tax is levied on the total value of the exchange.

Working capital

Money available to a company for day-to-day operations. Working capital measures a company's liquidity, efficiency and overall health. It gives an indication of whether local companies are able to produce a new product on their own.

**Prepared by Pavithra Balasubramanian,
Executive Assistant, *Sight and Life*
with input from the editors**

A world free from malnutrition



Connect with us!



@sightandlife



@sightandlife



sight-and-life



@sightandlife